

**2 MAY 1994**

**Operations**

**AIR RESERVE COMPONENT FORCES**



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1. The Air National Guard (ANG) and United States Air Force Reserve (USAFR) form a significant part of our aerospace capability. Together they are called the Air Reserve Components or ARC. Forces are drawn from the ARC when circumstances require the active force to rapidly expand. This directive establishes policy to fully integrate the ANG, USAFR, and active Air Force into a single, Total Force.
2. Reserve component forces will be staffed and trained to meet the same training standards and readiness levels as active component forces, and supplied with the same equipment on an equal priority. Equipment may not be withdrawn, diverted, or reassigned to the active force for other commitments, or for the Security Assistance Program, without the advance written approval of the Secretary or Deputy Secretary of Defense.
3. To ensure responsiveness and combat readiness, ARC forces will be continuously evaluated and modernized.
4. Under the Total Force Policy established by the Department of Defense (DoD) in 1973, both active and reserve assets are considered as parts of a single United States military resource. All aspects of active and reserve forces must be considered when determining an appropriate force mix. Significant factors include contribution of forces to national security, availability of forces in view of time, statutory or regulatory constraints, and the cost to equip and maintain forces. Considerations unique to ANG units include their dual state and Federal missions.
  - 4.1. Reserve force requirements will be included in Air Force planning to ensure resources are provided to staff, equip, upgrade, train, and evaluate units and individuals.
  - 4.2. Within the Department of the Air Force, the active component will implement Total Force policy by including reserve forces in deliberate and contingency planning and employment actions.
  - 4.3. The ANG and USAFR will prepare to meet their wartime requirements, either as primary or augmentation forces. They will also perform peacetime missions as an adjunct to wartime training.

5. ANG and USAFR personnel policies will be consistent with those established by the Secretary of the Air Force and Headquarters US Air Force (HQ USAF). During peacetime, the Director of ANG is responsible for the personnel administration and policies governing the ANG.
6. Organization of ANG and USAFR units will parallel similar active force units with one exception. ARC units are sometimes separated to take advantage of state or regional demographics, and cannot be centralized at major, multisquadron bases as would be the case with active duty resources. This exception is beneficial because it implements a strong relationship with the civilian community and builds public support for the Air Force as a whole.
7. Except in cases where only a fraction of an ARC unit's capability is required, units shall be mobilized or activated as complete units, including reserve command and administrative personnel.
8. The following responsibilities and authorities are established:
  - 8.1. Command jurisdiction for nonmobilized ANG units is vested in the governor of the state, commonwealth, or possession, or in the President in the case of the District of Columbia. The Director of ANG is the channel of communication on all matters pertaining to ANG units.
  - 8.2. Command of nonmobilized USAFR units is exercised through the Commander, Air Force Reserve who is, in turn, responsible to the Chief of Staff, USAF. Command of nonmobilized USAFR Individual Mobilization Augmentees is exercised through the unit of assignment.
  - 8.3. When the President authorizes involuntary activation, the Secretary of the Air Force will delegate authority to gaining major command (MAJCOM) commanders who will order ANG and USAFR forces to active duty.
  - 8.4. Whenever activated, operational command of ARC forces transfers to the gaining MAJCOM commander. In cases short of full mobilization, administrative command will remain with the non-mobilized authority unless a specific agreement is made to integrate the ARC and active duty components.
  - 8.5. Mobilization manpower sourcing from the ANG and USAFR will be determined by the gaining MAJCOM in concert with HQ USAF and the ARC. Gaining MAJCOMs will establish training standards for all assigned forces, including ARC assets. MAJCOM commanders will inspect nonmobilized reserve forces gained by their command to verify that all required standards are being met.
  - 8.6. The Director of ANG and Chief of Air Force Reserve will develop and justify their budgets and submit them to the Comptroller of the Air Force for inclusion in the Air Force Budget.
  - 8.7. In some cases, policy directives and instructions will not be directive on ARC units in nonmobilized status. Applicability for Reserve Components is determined in conjunction with the National Guard Bureau and HQ Air Force Reserve.
9. This directive applies to all Air Force personnel including USAFR and ANG.
10. This policy interfaces with AFI 10-301, *Responsibilities for Air Reserve Component Forces* (formerly AFR 45-1); and implements Title 10, United States Code, Sections 261, 262, 264, 267, 268, 280, 672, 673, and 715, and also Title 32, United States Code, Sections 105, 501, and 708.

**11.** See **Attachment 1** for measures used to comply with this policy.

**12.** See **Attachment 2** for the terms used in this policy.

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## Attachment 1

### MEASURING COMPLIANCE WITH POLICY

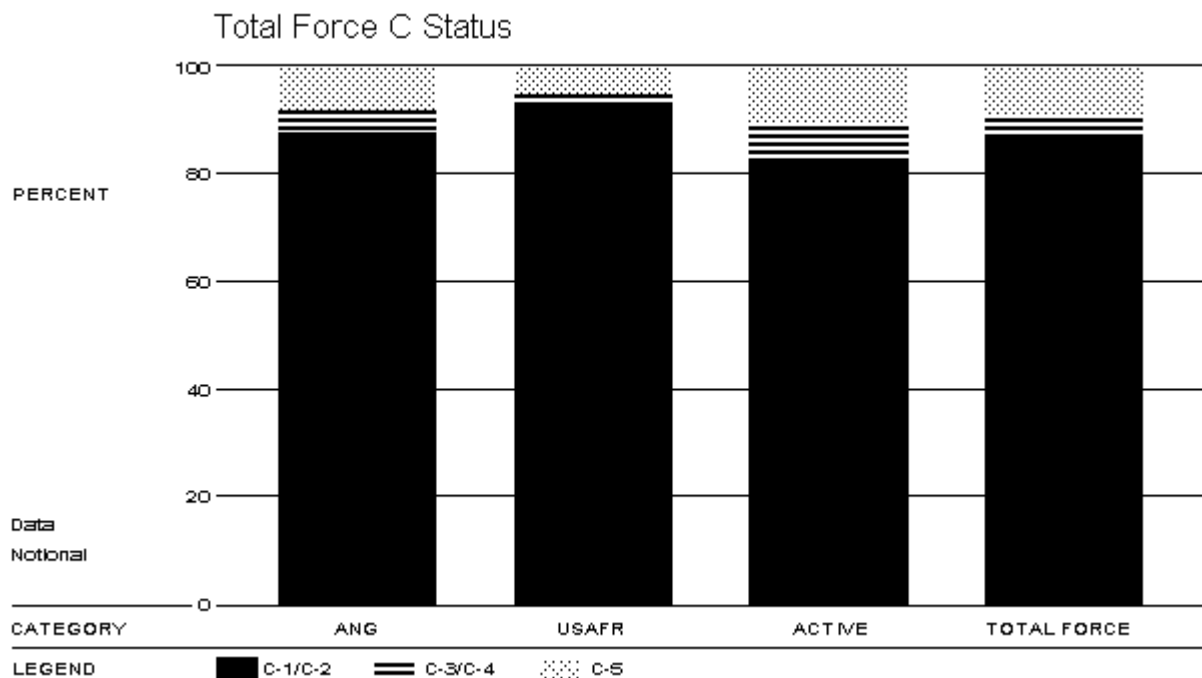
**A1.1.** Status of Resources Training System (SORTS) data will be used to compare active and ARC forces to ensure the Total Force is measured by the same set of standards. These data will compare the three components to determine compliance with the policy that ARC forces will be staffed and trained to meet the same training standards and readiness levels as active component forces.

A1.1.1. **Figure A1.1.** shows the percent of Total Force C Status--SORTS Data.

**A1.2.** Both active and ARC assets make up the single United States military resource under the Total Force.

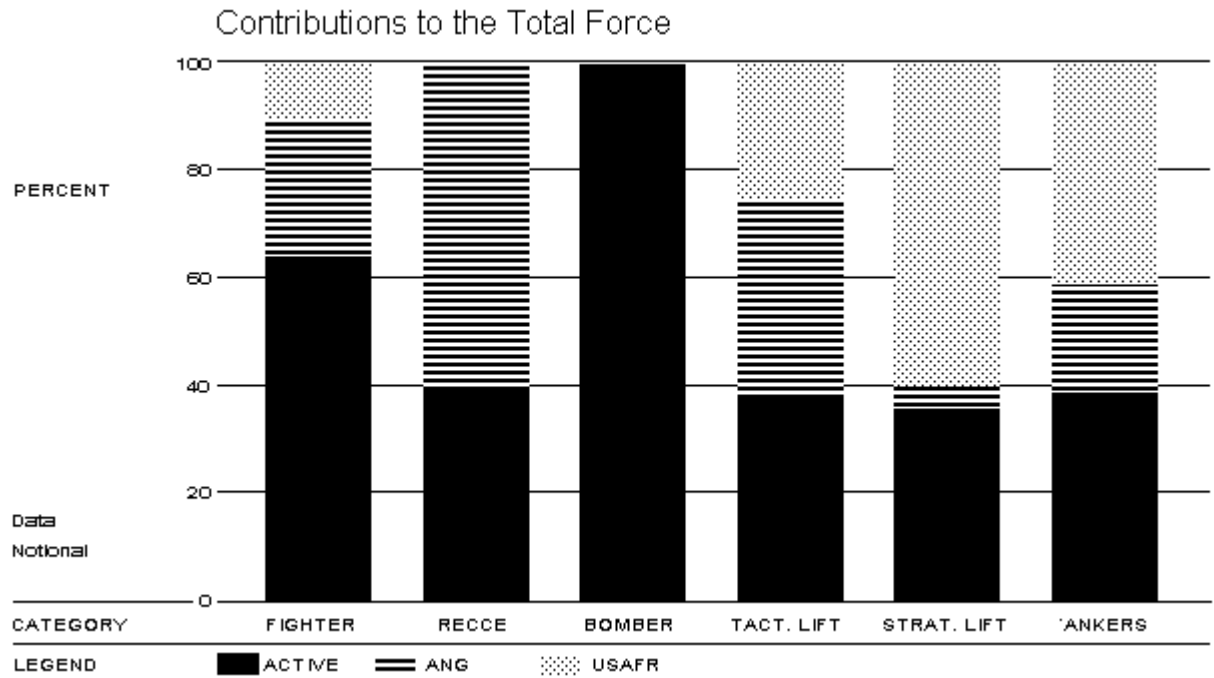
A1.2.1. **Figure A1.2.** shows the percent of active and ARC assets that make up the single United States military resource under the Total Force.

**Figure A1.1. Sample Metric of Total Force C Status--SORTS Data..**



(This data will normally be classified SECRET.)

**Figure A1.2. Sample Metric of Contributions to the Total Force.**



## Attachment 2

### GLOSSARY OF TERMS EXPLAINED

**Activation.**—The process of placing members of the selected reserve on active duty. Activation includes all forms of mobilization and service under the Presidential Selected Reserve Call-up (10 USC 673) as well as consensual, or voluntary service under 10 USC 672d, generally referred to as volunteerism. The term nonmobilized is understood to be the opposite of activated; i.e., peacetime duty or training in the form of inactive duty for training, annual tours, additional flying training periods or proficiency training, and school tours.

**Administrative Control.**—Direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations in respect to administrative matters such as personnel management, supply, services, and other matters not included in the operational missions of the subordinate or other organizations. [JCS Pub 1-02]

**Command.**—The authority that a commander in the military Service lawfully exercises over subordinates by virtue of rank or assignment. Command includes the authority and responsibility for effectively using available resources and for planning the employment of, organizing, directing, coordinating, and controlling military forces for the accomplishment of assigned missions (operational command). It also includes responsibility for health, welfare, morale, and discipline of assigned personnel (administrative command). [JCS Pub 1-02]

**Full Mobilization.**—Expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by the Congress and the President to mobilize all Reserve component units in the existing approved force structure, all individual reservists, retired military personnel, and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security. [JCS Pub 1-02]

**Gaining Command.**—The major command, field operating agency, or other organization to which units or individuals are assigned upon mobilization.

**Major Command Commander.**—The commander of the Air Force gaining command.

**Nonmobilized.**—See Activation.

**Operational Command.**— [For Department of Defense, operational command is synonymous with operational control.] Those functions of command involving the composition of subordinate forces, the assignment of tasks, the designation of objectives, and the authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission. Operational command should be exercised by the use of the assigned normal organizational units through their responsible commanders or through the commanders of subordinate forces established by the commander exercising operational command. It does not include such matters as administration, discipline, internal organization, and unit training except when a subordinate commander requests assistance. [JCS Pub 1-02]

**Selected Reserve.**— Those units and individuals within the Ready Reserve designated by their respective Services and approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff as so essential to initial wartime missions that they have priority over all other Reserves. All Selected Reservists are in an active status. The Selected Reserve also includes persons performing initial active duty for training. [JCS Pub 1-02]

**Short of Full Mobilization.**—Includes partial mobilization, the Presidential Selected Reserve Call-up, and volunteerism.